THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

ADDRESS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874. NO. 43.

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A CARD FROM COL. WADDELL.

Years Respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE TO BE PERPETUAL SINECURISTS?

The present Legislature is largely composed of young men who give great promise of much prominence in the future politics of North Carolina, unless they shall be sacrificed. Is there any danger of such a fate? We think there is great danger indeed, unless the people in saying that, [illegible] the future by the past, [illegible] can be done to the young men of good parts and bright political promise than to send him to the Legislature, and we beg the careful attention of every Democrat in the Legislature to our reasons for so thinking and saying.

[illegible] have been in the Senate since the party came into power in 1870, [illegible] seven Democratic Senators. Of these seven Democratic Senators only [illegible] in the present Senate. In the House of Representatives, on the same high tide of time, there have been about one hundred and fifty Democratic members. Of these one hundred and fifty Democratic members, only seventeen reappear in the present House. Why is this? What has caused this sweeping repudiation of men whom the people once honored [illegible]? Are they dead? No.

[illegible] the habit of North Carolina [illegible] to be fickle and [illegible] the selection of men [illegible] the General Assembly? So [illegible] ing the case a glance [illegible] Wheeler's History of the State will show that their habit has been just the other way; that North Carolina constituencies are habitually loth to change their public servants.

Is the fault then with these public servants themselves that they have thus summarily been consigned to private life? We think an examination of the record of the two last Legislatures will show that the fault is not properly chargable to any failure of duty on the part of the Democratic members of those two bodies. If the official journals of those two bodies be examined it will be seen that they made constant, earnest, honest efforts for the relief of the people, and that while much indeed has been done, much more has remained undone for the reason that the obstruction prevented. Whatever mere statutory enactment [illegible] could accomplish has been done, but [illegible] Yankee made Governor cannot be lifted by any mere statutory enactment—they can be removed only by amending [illegible]

But the people do not see fit to [illegible] their displeasure and [illegible] disappointment by sending back to the Senate only six out of sixty-seven Senators, and to the House only sixteen out of about one hundred and fifty members. In other words, the [illegible] of the party have expected more from their Legislature than it was possible for them to accomplish, and [illegible] is the reason why the present General Assembly is so largely composed of new men.

This being so it will become these new Legislators, especially the young men, to examine the situation well, and see what reason they have to hope to escape the fate of their predecessors. Has the present Legislature any more power than its predecessors had?—What can its members do for the relief of the people that has not already been attempted, and without success, for the reason that the Canby Constitution stands in the way of all reform and relief? We beg the members of the present Legislature to study well the journals of the two Legislatures that preceded it and see what was then attempted and see whether the same causes that then produced failure do not now exist?

Does not the fact stare one in the face then, that nine men out of ten who go to the General Assembly to legislate under the Canby Constitution, go directly to their political graves?

And is it right to send men to the Legislature merely to be sacrificed? Whether right wrong, this is precisely what those who oppose the calling of a Convention ask the members of the Legislature to do.

We commend to the serious consideration of the Democratic members of the present General Assembly the fate of the Democratic members of the two [illegible] that have preceded it.

JUDGE MANLY'S LETTER AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The Asheville *Expositor*, referring to the admirable letter of Judge MANLY to the Editors of the JOURNAL, says: "The opinion of Judge MANLY is entitled to much weight with the people of the State. We would suggest that on the meeting of the Legislature, the leading men of the State meet at Raleigh in consultation on this important question. The step is one of importance, and demands the combined wisdom of our best men to determine. We have suggested that perhaps it would be best not to call a Convention, but if the leading men in the State should decide differently we will cheerfully support the movement. Let our leading men speak out."

It is estimated that of 12,000,000 of women in America 12,000,000 wear calico dresses, more or less; that the spirit of economy has, for the past year, induced them to forego one dress apiece from their usual outlay; that the average calico dress contains 11 yards, and that, consequently, there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire product of all the mills of Massachusets for a year.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

What Components are Necessary in Combination to Produce Good Crops

Yesterday three cases—Jennings, Smith & Co., vs. Smith James, same vs. Jesse Burch, and same vs. C. C. Burch—were tried in the County Court, Judge Claiborne Snead presiding. In each case the plaintiff sued for the value of guano sold to the defendants and for which they refused to pay, on the ground that it was worthless and tended rather to injure than improve their crops. One of the injuries alleged was rust.

F. T. Lockhart, Esq., represented the plaintiffs and Jas. C. C. Black, Esq., the defendants.

Among the witnesses examined was Col. G. W. Rains, who had analyzed the guano. His statement contains many points of interest to the planting community. He said one great trouble with the planters, as a general rule, was that they did not understand what their lands needed in the way of fertilizers, and therefore treated them improperly. Some lands needed the presence of a larger per centum of ammonia and others of phosphoric acid. These two were the prime requisites in a good fertilizer, but it was essential to know which was needed most on certain kinds of lands. Too much ammonia would make a large and luxuriant plant and but little fruit, while too much phosphoric acid would make a dwarf plant and an excessive yield of fruit. The two in proper proportion were necessary to effect the happy medium. When an insufficient quantity of concentrated fertilizers are used, and the soil in its ordinary state contains but little to assist vegetation, the plant may grow up finely, and up to a certain period be strong and healthy, but when the time arrives when all the soluble constituents of the fertilizers have become absorbed or exhausted, the plant suddenly ceases to grow because it has no more of its necessary food supply. All of its bolls are opened at an early period because no new ones were formed, and the surplus squares cast off from an inability to perfect their development. In such cases had compost been used with the fertilizer the plant would have continued its growth. Fertilizers are valuable in proportion to the amounts of ammonia and bone earth. Either can be used alone, but by far the largest yield is by combining the two together. Rust, he said, is a deceased state of the plant which has its juices partly absorbed and the remainder greatly vitiated by an extremely minute vegetable parasite; in the case of cotton, it not only attacks the outer parts of the plant, but becomes absrbed in the pores of the roots, and thus finds its way even into the interior of the cotton fibre itself.—The diseased condition of the plant may spring from too small a quantity of fertilizer having been used, or from too much or too little rain. Where fertilizers are used the roots of the plant push along the row, and when the fertilizers fail the nutriment of the plant is gone. Of all the fertilizers, ammonia and its equivalent nitrogenous compounds are in general the most valuable: not a tissue of the plant can be formed without the presence of nitrogen. A healthy plant can only come from a healthy seed or parent; it derives its nutriment in its early growth from the juices of the seed which are secreted or formed from the solid parts of the grain, the young vegetable being yet too undeveloped to obtain its food from the earth and air. The average of ammonia should be about three and a half per cent.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The mumbo-jumbo programme of The Republic, is so absurdly and awkwardly contrived that it excites merriment in the districts that it aims to slander for electioneering purposes in the Northern States. The following extract appears in the last number that we have received:

"I sit this cloudy and rainy night and expect the band of midnight assassins at any moment. The colored people generally have been warned not to take part in the forthcoming election of this State by the Democrats. They state as their reasons that 'there will be fighting on that day,' and if they are there 'they will be killed.' I am teaching a country school, and could inform you of many facts. I can say to you that no colored man breathes the air of his Divine Maker without feeling himself a debtor to the ku-klux for life long enough so to do.

"The colored people of the State of Georgia, or at least part of them, will ask the passage of the civil rights bill as a protection, or the repeal of other laws half conferring rights upon them, for with half rights we are in a worse condition than if we did not have any at all. Deprived of the right of trial by our own people, subjected to severe punishment in the penitentiary, and in many instances death at the hands of ignorant white jurors, for nothing."

This preposterous story will be the better understood when we state that it is headed "Ku-kluxism in Georgia," and that it purports to come from "a prominent colored man in the ninth Congressional District of Georgia." The cloudy rainy night, the expectant darkey, and the band of midnight assassins are delightfully uncertain.—Neither time, place nor name of actors is given. And yet such palpable lies are said to influence Northern voters! No negro in Georgia wrote unblushing falsehoods. The political shysters of Washington or New York are the authors of these "letters" that specify nothing. They run the outrage mill strictly to order.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Prince Bismarck at Home.

The Deutsche Nachrichten contains the following interesting notice: Some days ago the harvest home was celebrated at Prince Bismarck's estate, Varzin, and as is customary there, a grand feast and afterwards a ball was given by the liberal owner to his farm servants, men and female. A large roomy carriage-shed had been decorated and fitted up for the occasion, and a raised platform for the musicians, of course, was not wanting.—Shortly after the band had begun to play, and the different couples were whirling around the saloon, the Prince appeared with his wife and family, and as is customary in those parts, did not hesitate to share in the pleasure of their humble dependents. The Princess condescended to allow the hinds to dance with her once, and then played the part of a quiet spectator. The Prince, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to dance with the fine ladies at court, did not shrink from dancing with all the girls, but not until he had given his first partner a lesson in the mystic art. As the Chancellor began to dance with her who was the oldest among her colleagues, she set to work with such a will and in such a rough and ready style as the country folks do dance, that the Prince, who had undergone the hardships of warfare more than once, already was soon out of breath, and was therefore obliged to check the impetuosity of his partner. The young Countess Bismarck joined in the merry dance as heartily as anybody, and set a good example to the maids in this respect. The noble entertainers remained with their humble guests until late in the evening. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and as such vigorous exercise increases the appetite, full justice was done to them. On the 2d of September, the anniversary of Sedan, all Prince Bismarck's people, both high and low, were assembled within the walls of Varzin, and spent the universal holiday in eating and drinking and merriments of all kinds, at the expense of their entertainer and master.

THE SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina, in Session at Concord.

We are indebted to a friend at Concord for the following interesting report of the meeting of the Synod, during the first two days of its session:

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina assembled in the new church building in this town, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on the 14th inst., and the opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., of Greensboro, N. C.

The Synod was organized by the election of the Rev. Jethro Rumple, of Salisbury, N. C., Moderator.

The attendance of ministers is somewhat larger than usual, and the greatest harmony prevails. Up to this time the Synod has been engaged with measures left over from last meeting. Matters of importance will yet come up for consideration.

On the 15th inst. Wilmington Presbytery convened at the call of the Moderator, and the Rev. C. M. Payne was received from the Orange Presbytery and a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington was placed in his hands and accepted by him. The Presbytery determined to install him upon the evening of the same day that Dr. Wilson is to be installed Pastor of the First Church, on the first Sabbath in November, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Dr. Wilson to preach the sermon and propose the constitutional questions, Rev. James Sprunt to charge the people, and Rev. B. F. Marable, the Pastor.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the "North Carolina Presbyterian! Publishing Company" was held at 7½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday and, after a long and very harmonious consideration, it was determined by an almost unanimous vote to change the publication of the paper to the city of Wilmington. The following officers were elected: George Chadbourn, President; Dr. J. R. Wilson, Vice-President; James Sprunt, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. T. L. DeVaux, Edward Kidder, George W. Williams, and John Colville, Executive Committee. P.

The Best and Largest.

For 50 years the name of John Robinson has been a household word. He will shortly be with us again with his great show—in the Circus are over 100 artists—among whom is *Robinson the great, Stickney the unrivaled, Kelley the unequalled*, while *Emma Lake*, the greatest of living Equestriennes, is at the head of the female attaches. But why speak of the Circus when the Menagerie is the feature of features.—Here, in addition to 50 cages, are the Monster *Sea Lions*, the *Huge Rhinoceros*, the performing *Elephants*, the pair of *living Giraffes*, the *Giant Ostriches*, the *Herds of Buffalo*, and the *Three-Horned Sacred Cattle;* and remember, all can be seen for one price.

The Big Show exhibits at Wilmington, Saturday, Nov. 14. Everybody get ready to see the Great World's Fair of Wonders.

The Sampson Fair.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome pamphlet, printed at the office of the Clinton *Reporter*, giving the list of officers, premiums, and rules and regulations of the Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Association, to be held at Clinton on November 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. A large number of premiums are offered and the Fair promises to be a very successful one. The Annual Address is to be delivered on Friday, the 27th, by Gen. J. M. Leach.

Who Can Beat It?

A friend and subscriber, N. M., of Swansboro, having read in the JOURNAL an article from the Goldsboro *Messenger*, giving the number of rows and grains on one "enormous ear of corn", thinks that he can beat it all hollow. He says that J. T. Barbour, Esq., of Webb's Creek, in Onslow county, raised this year an ear of corn having 26 rows, with 15 grains to the row, and when our friend saw this ear he thought it was good enough, but was really astonished when, a few days afterwards, Mr. Barbour showed him another ear from the same field containing 26 rows and 52 grains to the row, summing up 1,352 grains on one cob. The variety is known among farmers as the old tall yellow corn and our correspondent feels proud enough in propounding the query, "Who can beat this?"

A Fair this Fall.

The Board of Directors of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association having determined on having a Fair in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of December, it behooves us all to aid in its success in every way possible. This can be easily accomplished if our people will but put their own shoulders to the wheel and each and all contribute something towards it, either in donations of money or by the preparation of articles for exhibition. It is a matter in which we are all deeply interested, and if the good intentions of the Association will but meet with a proper appreciation, and their efforts are seconded by other efforts on the part of our citizens, we are satisfied that the Fair can be made one of the most successful ever held within the limits of the State.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society—Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Society last night, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:

President—Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance.

Vice-Presidents at large—Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus; Gov. C. H. Brogden, of Wayne; Col. J. M. Heck, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; John Norwood, of Orange.

Treasurer—P. A. Wiley, Esq.

Recording Secretary—Major J. C. Winder.

The appointment of the Vice-Presidents from the different Congressional Districts was left to the Executive Committee, as also the election of a Superintendent, the office of Recording Secretary and Superintendent (the latter embracing the duties formerly performed by the Secretary) having been separated.—*Raleigh News.*

The Goldsboro Messenger says that the cotton receipts in that market will this year exceed the receipts of last year by several thousand bales.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The gin house of Messrs. M. T. Johnson & Bro., of Fremont, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss estimated at $6,000. No insurance.

We regret to learn that Gen. M. W. Ransom, United States Senator from North Carolina, is quite ill at the residence of his physician in Northampton county. We hope he will soon recover.

The Kinston Gazette says: The swamps and forests of this section are teeming with wild pigeons. It is thought that a scarcity of food North and an abundance South is what brings them so early.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Rev. Geo. W. Stickney, at one time Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this place, has resigned Grace Church Mission, Monticello, Ark., and entered upon his duties as rector of St. John's, John's Island, and Trinity Churches, Edisto Island, S. C.

Mr. Isaac F Dortch, the youngest member of the Legislature, it is said will introduce a bill in the Legislature regulating the interest on money. No country can prosper and pay such usurious interest as is paid in North Carolina. Go for them, young America, says the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Newbernian says: We learn from N. S. Easton, Esq., Agent for the Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company that, owing to the increase of business, another steamer will soon be added to the fleet already plying between this port and Baltimore, which will increase the number to four.

The Newbernian says: Capt. Hall, with his steamer James A. Gary, of the Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company's line, arrived at this port on Tuesday last at 8 o'clock, P. M., making the run in 42 hours from dock to dock, and the round trip in four days, 21 hours. This is the quickest time ever made before by any steamer plying between this port and Baltimore.

The Newbern Times says: While Charles I. Foster, the prize pen man, on lower Middle street, was at supper last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a thief entered his office and smashing the show case containing his valuables, stole therefrom greenbacks, gold pieces, watches, pistols and other property to the amount of $1,600, and made good his escape, but in his haste left behind $800 in National Bank notes.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: We congratulate the people of Fayetteville, and the Cumberland and Robeson section of the State, in the announcement which we are enabled to make, that the requisite amount in bonds has at length been subscribed, and nothing now opposes the closing of the contract for the grading of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad to Shoe Heel on the Carolina Central Railway.

The Salisbury Watchman says: The protracted meeting at Jersey meeting house in Davidson, recently resulted in the conversion of a large number of persons. On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Jordan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Richardson, baptised, by immersion, sixty-seven persons, two of them colored. They were of all ages from ten to sixty years, male and female. They marched in procession to the stream. The scene was extraordinary, not only as to the number to be baptised, but also in respect to the feeling manifested by the great assembly who were present.

The Winston Sentinel says: Rev. C. F. Harris, in a note to us says; "Very probably the largest tree growing in North Carolina may be found on the premises, in a rather secluded spot, of my neighbor, John H. Shore, near Old Town. It is a tulip, or yellow poplar, of the genus populus. On yesterday, by actual measurement, we found it to be thirty-two feet around, and consequently about ten feet eight inches in diameter, fifteen inches above the ground. Its hollow will doubtless contain twenty-five persons in a standing posture. It has been remarkable for a score of years for the incubation of wild ducks from the neighboring low-grounds. When we saw it we thought of the reports we had heard of California vegetation."

The Salisbury Watchman says: The body of the man found in the creek at Rumple's bridge, reported in this paper last week, has been identified as the remains of J. O. McFee. He is known in the Circuit Court of the United States, first, as a prisoner, charged with counterfeiting; and next, as an accused, turning State's evidence against other parties charged with counterfeiting. He was released from imprisonment at Statesville, last Spring, but was bound over in a bond and security for his appearance at the Fall Term to give evidence. His body has been identified by Mr. D. S. Lowder, whose house he left on the morning of the 24th of September. He has been traced by the Coroner, Mr. B. F. Fraley, to the house of a Mr. Lipe, in the western part of the county, where he was seen about sunset of the day he left Mr. Lowder's. No other account is had of him until his mangled body was found at Rumple's bridge, which is six or seven miles from Lipe's, seven days after, to-wit: October 1st. Nor is it now known whether he can be traced from where he was last seen in life.

The Charlotte Observer says: The new store of Messrs. Sims & Dowd, on the corner of Trade and Church streets, was the scene yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, of an accident fatal and melancholy. The rafters had all been put in position, and the sheeting was about to be commenced. Mr. Moses Allison, one of the carpenters at work on the house, was standing on the scaffolding around the third story, in front of the rafters, and, it being observed that one of these was not standing straight, it was loosened by a workman to be put in its proper position. As the brace was knocked off the rafters swayed from one end of the house to the other, and pressed forward, one upon the other. As the front piece of timber fell it struck Mr. Allison, hurling him from the scaffold. In a wild hope of clutching something to which he might cling and save his life, he spread out his hands and, with outstretched arms, fell full on his face upon the pavement below. The fall was not less than fifty feet, and Mr. Allison is a heavy man. His neck was broken, skull crushed in, and his face was much disfigured. In an instant almost, after touching the ground, he was dead as a stone—in three seconds, hurled from a robust life to a terrible death. Mr. R. N. Grimes was on the scaffolding, and as he took in the situation, attempted to get inside on the joists. Though he escaped being knocked from the scaffold, some of the timber and a number of bricks fell on him, and he was painfully hurt in the face and back.—His injuries, however, are by no means dangerous. A negro workman was bruised and hurt also, but not seriously.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

Rioting Between Radical Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—A bloody riot occurred on Sunday between two factions of the Republican party in the parish of St. James, about sixty miles from New Orleans, at a store near the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The persons engaged were all negroes, one party being led by a corpulent nigger named Bovee; the name of the leader of the other is not given. For some time past a division has existed in the party in that parish, and a feeling of great hostility was generated by the desire of both parties to effect a compromise with the Conservatives, who, in consequence of the dissension, hold the balance of power. The immediate cause of the fight has not been ascertained. Knives and pistols were freely used and with telling effect, for many were seriously wounded. Quiet has been restored, but the quiet people of the parish are in fear of another outbreak, and the excesses which must follow the exploits of the drunken and infuriated negroes.

It is reported that a fight also occurred on Sunday afternoon at Point a la Hache between the Butler and Mahony Republican factions, in which one man was seriously wounded.

In Terre Bonne, on Saturday, a riot was caused by negroes who were opposed to the compromise nominations recently made in that parish. The Republican Convention was broken up in a free fight, and a number of the participants were more or less severely wounded. Fuller details have not been received. None but colored men took part in the disturbances. It will not break up the compromise movement.

This is for Gov. Kellogg's only answer to the recent address of prominent colored Republicans, protesting against his Government and calling for a share in its administration, has been the removal from office of two of the signers of the address, Felix O. Antoine, a brother of the Lieutenant-Governor, and James H. Ingraham, one of the smartest colored men in the State. These men could not be bought to take the Kellogg views. Others more pliable will be given the offices, in the hope that they will be conciliated. No charge has been made against either of the persons removed. Many leading negroes complain bitterly of the matter, and are not at all moderate in their threats. One, a leading man in the late address of colored citizens, declares that they will run that carpet-bagger Kellogg out of the State and scare him more than the White Leaguers ever did.

Significant: Shrewd operators in Arkansas are purchasing all the State scrip offered for sale in Little Rock in anticipation of a Democratic victory there this Fall, and a consequent rise in their value.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Republican Victories in Newark —The City Hall Ring Utterly Routed—Great Popular Rejoicings.

The first gun of the campaign in New Jersey was fired yesterday in the Newark charter election, with a result, as predicted in Sunday's *Herald*, most discouraging to the Republicans. Never since the incorporation of the city has there been felt such deep and widespread interest as in this election. Occurring in October, it is always looked upon as an indication of the result in the more important election held in the State in November. Particularly was this so this year in view of the gubernatorial campaign, including the election of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of John P. Stockton, Democrat. Newark, too, is the home of Mr. George A. Halsey, the Republican nominee for Governor, and his friends throughout the State looked anxiously for a Republican send-off in his favor. Besides, as set forth in Sunday's *Herald*, Newark was really the battle ground of the two contending parties in the State with a view to securing effect outside. In several of the wards, especially the Third and the Fourth, nominations were made expressly with the object of helping Mr. Halsey. In the Fourth ward a near relation of his, Mr. Harvey Halsey, a most esteemed and wealthy citizen, was nominated Alderman against his desires, but with the expectation that he would sweep the ward. Instead of that the ward swept him overboard and elected a very popular young man, Mr. Warren Vanderveer, a man who is not even a property owner in the ward, but whose reputation is as sound as the best bank stock. The Democracy carried nine out of the fifteen Aldermen elected, with two wards yet to hear from, one of which promised to be surely Democratic, thus wiping out the nearly two-thirds republican majority, securing a Democratic majority of two or three and the complete control of the city government.—*Herald of the 14th.*

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874.

WHAT THE LATE NORTHERN VICTORIES TEACH.

The result of the late elections in Ohio and Indiana are indeed gratifying from any standpoint, but we rejoice mainly, not so much because the number of Democratic Representatives upon the floor of Congress has been increased, as we do because of the evidence we have thereby given to us that the people of the North no longer give credence to the lying statements ciculated among them by Radical emissaries about Southern "outrages." The time has passed by, in Ohio and Indiana, at least, when the public mind can be deceived by Radical lies, even though put forth under the auspices of so important a personage as the Attorney-General of the United States. It is this truth, now demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, that gives the inestimable value to the victories in Ohio and Indiana. First, we had the attempt to fire the Northern heart about the so-called, Trenton massacre in Tennessee, then we had the Coushatta massacre in Louisiana, then we had the overthrow of the Kellogg government in the same State. Then we had Senator Patterson and his budget of outrage lies from South Carolina. Then we had Charles Hays and his budget of outrage lies from Alabama, and then we had the Chattanooga Convention and its congregation of budgets of lies from every Southern State, save only North Carolina. And what was the result? Was the Northern heart fired? Not at all. On the contrary we find that instead of being inflamed by these stories of lawlessness and crime in the South, as it would have been at any previous election, the Northern heart remained calm and serene, and responded nobly to the appeals of the Democratic party to discard passion for patriotism.

Verily we have great cause to hope that we have begun to see the beginning at least of the end of all our troubles.

THE ILLINOIS AND TENNESSEE IMBROGLIO.

The relations between these two States seem just now not to be quite as amicable and cordial as it is desirable should exist between the sister sovereignties of this "glorious Union."

The difficulty originated somewhat in this wise: One George Smith was under indictment in Tennessee for murder and fled to Illinois where he was some time afterward kidnapped and carried back to Tennessee. The attention of Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, was called to the matter, and he demanded from Governor Brown, of Tennessee, the return of Smith and the delivery to the Illinois State authorities of the kidnappers, R. Ward and M. S. Williams. Governor Brown replied that the action of the Tennessee officials was without warrant of law, but hoped that inasmuch as Smith was notoriously guilty of murder, and that as there was no intentional disrespect shown to the authorities of his State, Governor Beveridge would find it compatible with his sense of duty to let the matter rest. This Governor Beveridge is not willing to do, but on the contrary, renews his demand for Smith, and for the arrest and delivery to the Illinois State authorities of the kidnappers. We hope the two sovereigns will not find themselves compelled to resort either to force or the Federal government to settle the matter.

If, however, the murderer Smith is now in the custody of the Tennessee officers of the law, we do not see how the Governor of that State can get possession of him. The only process for examining into the legality of his custody, that of *habeas corpus*, would upon the statement of facts above made, show that he was properly in custody. How then could Governor Brown without doing violence to the law of his own State, wrest Smith from the custody of its officials and deliver him up to the Governor of Illinois? The case of the kidnappers is different. They violated the law of Illinois, and upon proper demand from the Governor of that State, are liable to arrest in Tennessee. But as Smith is charged with no crime in Illinois, but is charged with crime in Tennessee, and is now in the custody of the proper officials in Tennessee, we do not see how his friend Governor Beveridge can help him.

It is said that the murder with which Smith is charged, is the killing of a man who tried to prevent his desertion from the Confederate army. Whether this gives any special interest to the case we are unable to state.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH—SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The power of the "Southern Outrage" over the Northern mind has departed and now no longer exists as one of the political institutions of the day. This consummation so devoutly to be wished by all lovers of truth and good government, has been brought about by the influence of the press, and mainly, we think, by that of the New York press. The *Herald*, the *World* and the *Tribune* have all done their part in the good work. It has, indeed, taken a long time to make the Northern people see us as we really are, and not as rascally Radical emisaries and lying letter writers would have them see us.

The latest accession, however, to the ranks of the New York papers that seem desirous of laying the truth before their readers is perhaps the most remarkable, being none other than the New York *Times*. That paper, Radical though it be, has now a special correspondent in the State of Louisiana who is writing back some plain and wholesome truths in regard to the condition of affairs in that unfortunate State. What the *Herald* is doing generally for the whole South, and what the *Tribune* is doing specially for Alabama, that the *Times* is doing for Louisiana.

By the reports of the *Tribune* correspondent the political murders in Alabama are reduced to two, of which Billings and Ivey were the victims, and the latter is the one of whom Postmaster-General Jewell said that if he had been attending to his business instead of circulating incendiary documents and speeches among the negroes, he would not have been molested. The inevitable conclusions are that no "reign of terror" exists, and that the State authorities are fully able to keep the peace.

The conclusions of the *Times* correspondent in Louisiana are of a similar character and are well worth pondering by the Northern people. He says:

> Politics in the towns has a warmer complexion than on the plantations. It is the interest of the landholders to be on good terms with the negroes, as if they abused them they might whistle for their crops. The stories of negroes being shot down in the fields and in their huts on plantations are absolutely false. But I think it likely that in the towns there are occasional outrages. I argue this from general principles, and not because a drunken steam-boat man informed me with many oaths that if I was a friend of Kellogg I should leave the town within twenty-four hours. This was very patriotic of him, inasmuch as he did not belong to the place, but was sent on shore by an indignant Captain who thought a drunken engineer incompatible with the safe delivery of his freight at Shreveport. His love for the South struck me in a still more admirable light when I learned from the proprietor of the hotel that he was an *Indiana* man. The proprietor was very indignant at this attack upon the only boarder he had received for months, and remonstrated so warmly with the Injianny engineer that he apologised and suggested drinks as a peace offering, which I accepted so as not to appear proud. Putting aside this personal experience, I am constrained to the belief that the negro is only in danger in the towns, and there only from his having been hoisted into a false position. All the parish officials centre in these towns, and it is galling to have Boards of School Directors, Police Justices who are just as far educated and no more, a Sheriff who cannot even sign his name, three colored Representatives for the district, not one of whom can read or write, a mulatto Senator who was a barber, a Recorder of the same profession, whose office is to record all mortgages, deeds, &c., and whose spelling is a positive curiosity. The facts, that Republicanism down here means electing negroes to office because they are negroes, not because they are competent; and no man is accounted a Republican who thinks otherwise. The Democrats of the South are not Democrats. They are landholders, and their opinions are what might be expected from landholders—Conservative and Whig. They are more nearly allied to the Conservative Republicans than to any other political stripe, and if the Kellogg hand were taken from their throats, they would very soon unite with them.
>
> There can be but one result to the pouring in upon the Northern mind such a flood of light in relation to Southern affairs.

Nor is it material now to enquire how far the fact that the New York *Times* has come almost to an open rupture with President Grant may influence the course of that paper in regard to Southern affairs. It is sufficient for us to remember that it is not the habit of the Northern press to pursue a course that does not promise to pay, and if the *Times* thinks it will pay to make a rupture with the President, it certainly bodes no ill to the South. No matter what the motive may be, the result must be beneficial to us.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

One Southern State, and one only we believe, escaped the tongue of slander at the Chattanooga Convention, and we are glad to know that it was our own, North Carolina, that was so fortunate. "Outrages" were called for, in the language of Senator Powell, "to influence legislation," and straightway outrages without number and without precedent or atrocity were forthcoming until the delegates from North Carolina were called upon to vote. According to the account of the reporter for the New York *Tribune*:

> The delegates from North Carolina, when the representatives of that State were called upon to vote, said that, although the State voted in the affirmative, they knew of no outrages that had been committed in that State within the last twelve months, and that the citizens of that State, no matter what their politics or what their color, were as safe in North Carolina as in Massachusetts. The Convention did not applaud this announcement. The old North State is not in the halcon of the friends of Grant's administration.

The only delegates from North Carolina, so far as we know, were Mayor Canaday and Assistant Marshal Price, colored, of this city. The statement in regard to the quiet condition of North Carolina, was made by the Mayor, Price concurring. It seems Price was not so fortunate, however, in Georgia, for there, according to his statement, he escaped with his life only by the help of his white colleague.

We sincerely trust that our Northern cotemporaries both Democratic and Radical, will note the fact that in the face of the assembled Radicals of the South, both carpet baggers and scalawags, assembled for the avowed purpose of reporting outrages "to influence legislation," that no man dared to say that in North Carolina there was any more pretext for "legislation" to suppress "outrages", than there was in the intensely loyal State of Massachusetts, the chosen home of Beast Butler!

If no charge could be mustered against us at Chattanooga, we think that our own people may undertake the task of amending their own Constitution without any fear of Federal interference.

EDWARD CONIGLAND, ESQ.

The Raleigh *News* classes this gentleman among the opponents of a convention. The error is doubtless due to one of those accidents that will happen in the best regulated offices, and to many readers will be at once apparent. We are so unwilling to lose the benefit of Mr. CONIGLAND'S name and influence in favor of the earliest possible call of a convention that we beg our esteemed cotemporary, the Raleigh *News*, and the Salisbury *Watchman*, that has fallen into the same error, will make the proper correction. Mr. CONIGLAND is warmly in favor of the call of a convention by the Legislature.

The New York *Star* expresses the opinion that the fall trade, so far, has been safely and prudently conducted. There has been no exhaustion of credits, and business never rested on a safer basis, as far as credits are concerned.

Miss Annie Ewing, one of the newly professed nuns at Notre Dame, is grand-daughter of Thos. Ewing, of Ohio.

VIEWS OF LEADING NORTH CAROLINIANS ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Again we have the pleasure of laying before our readers the views of distinguished North Carolinians upon the Convention Question—gentlemen whose opinions will carry weight with them, not only in the Cape Fear section, but in the whole State. We trust that our cotemporaries who oppose the call of a Convention will give their readers the benefit of what these distinguished gentlemen of the Cape Fear have to say on the subject.

LETTER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1874.

Messrs. Engelhard & Saunders:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned having received letters from you asking their views upon the Convention now under discussion, have conferred together, and concurring in their opinions submit the following joint reply:

You ask us, in brief, to respond to the following enquiries:

"1st. Do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina require their Constitution, the "Canby Constitution" so-called, to be materially and speedily amended?

2d. If, in your opinion, material changes in the Constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes, do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that by Convention?

3d. The Conservative-Democratic party having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly, what do you think is the duty of that party in reference to the calling of a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?"

In reply to the first question, we beg leave to say, that we are decidedly of opinion that the Constitution of the State needs to be changed in very many and very material respects, and that too right speedily. Indeed, the daily experience of six years, in our Legislative Halls, in the Courts of Justice and in every walk in life shows that it is an insuperable obstacle to good government.

This "Canby" Constitution was literally conceived in sin and born in iniquity and it must ever be a symbol of wrong and oppression. We could subject to the outrage, however, perpetrated upon us in its "adoption," so-called, if it was not the fruitful source of so many evils that time would almost fail us to refer to them in detail. This however is not necessary, for they are well known of all men. Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" Constitution varies from the old Constitution of our fathers, the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old Constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate, any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate, any change in the Constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people.

In reply to your second interrogatory we beg leave to say that we are decidedly of opinion that the mode of amending the Constitution by means of a Convention called by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the Legislature is vastly preferable to that by Legislative enactment, being the cheaper and more speedy, if not the only practicable mode of accomplishing the desired changes. The Constitution is so full of mischief in so many particulars, in what it says and in what it does not say, that it will be nearly if not quite impossible to make it conform to our wishes and to our wants without rewriting the whole instrument, and this it will be mainly by impracticable to do unless it be done in Convention. The mode of amendment by legislative enactment is adequate only when one or two specific amendments are desired, but is unsuited to the condition in which we find ourselves, for the reason that every one of the many changes, even the most self and most trivial in relation, would have to be the subject of a separate bill before two successive Legislatures. They can not be all put in one bill, so that the effect of each alteration, individually, and of all the alterations collectively, can be seen at a glance. It is a well known rule of parliamentary law that there can be but one bill under consideration by the House at a time. There may be as many as a hundred bills upon the calendar, each containing a separate alteration, but each bill must be considered and perfected by itself and without regard to the other ninety-nine. This being so, does not every one familiar with legislative proceedings and parliamentary law, see at a glance how fruitless will be the attempt to render consistent and harmonious a constitution that requires to be changed in so many particulars as does ours? The hundredth bill or an amendment to the hundredth bill may possibly render the other ninety-nine changes impossible, or at best inharmonious and inconsistent. To perfect the constitution and to render all its parts harmonious and consistent with each other and with the whole, the body attempting the task must have all its parts under its entire control until the very last moment. This is absolutely essential, and this by legislative enactment is absolutely impossible. By Convention only is it possible.

By the Convention mode scarcely six months will be needed for the amended constitution to be put into operation. By the Legislative mode four years must elapse before a Legislature can meet in regular session under the amended Constitution to give relief to the people.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the mode of amending the Constitution by Convention is the only one that will meet the demands of our people.

In reply to your third interrogatory we beg leave to say that we think it is the plain duty of the Conservative party to require its members in the Legislature to take prompt action in calling a Convention. Material changes in the Constitution ought to be made and to be made speedily. The Convention offers the cheapest, surest and speediest way to make these changes.

Believing then, as we do, that it is a sacred duty the Conservative party owes to itself and the people to offer them the speediest, cheapest, and most practicable mode of getting relief from the many and grievous burdens growing out of the Constitution, we can conceive of no sufficient reason why that party should not require its members in the Legislature to take steps at the earliest possible moment, to call a Convention. No mere suggestions of "expediency" can justify us in failing to perform our plain duty. Nor can any party long live in the affections of the people that dares not do right. If the Conservative party, having the power to afford relief to the people, should refuse to do so this winter, we shall look forward with dread to the consequences in the elections in 1876, for we know not what answer our party will be able to make when arraigned at the bar of public opinion for being afraid or unwilling to exercise the power entrusted to it. We are confident the people will not submit in silence to such a course. We must not forget that the Conservative party will be held to a strict accountability for the power the people have put in its hands by electing two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly from its ranks. We apprehend the most serious consequences from a failure to call a Convention, but we apprehend none whatever if the Legislature should do its duty and promptly call one.

If the Democratic Conservative party is to be pledged to a policy of timidity—if it is to win glorious triumphs on hard fought fields only for the sake of a few loaves and fishes—if it is to be always afraid of grasping the position and necessary fruits of victory for fear of offending somebody—we may rest assured that it will lose for more of strength and prestige by shilling and dickering its warmest supporters than it can possibly gain by conciliating its enemies, who are the enemies of good government. There is nothing we have to fear for our party so much as a change from extreme to indifference.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WRIGHT,
R. S. FRENCH,
O. P. MEARES,
JNO. L. HOLMES,
ROBERT STRANGE,
GEORGE DAVIS.

GOV. HOWARD'S VIEWS UPON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning a letter from Judge Howard setting forth his views upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

Like that of Judge Manly, the letter of Judge HOWARD is in response to one from the Editors of the JOURNAL propounding the following enquiries:

1st. Do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina require their Constitution, the "Canby Constitution" so-called, to be materially and speedily amended?

2d. If, in your opinion, material changes in the Constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes, do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that by Convention?

3d. The Conservative Democratic party having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly, what do you think is the duty of that party in reference to the calling of a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?

PRINCETON, N. C., Oct. 14, 1874.

Editors Journal:

I think the call would be well for the people of North Carolina to have a Constitution elaborated by the wisest, freest and most independent counsels of all others, both men and women of both colors and races.

The Democratic party, in the Convention of 1868, framed it seems to me, the best Constitution ever framed for the people of North Carolina, and I am inclined to think that the Conservative party would be wise in adhering to it, as a party, in its legislative policy than in advocating the call for a Convention to make the fundamental principles of the Government.

The Republican party, in the assumption of office, and the exercise of the functions of the administration of power, in the late opinion of the Attorney-General defining the judicial terms be correct—the establishment of all the courts, thereby restraining the discretionary power of creating and modifying courts to meet the varying wants and interests of the people—the limitation of jurisdictions embarrassing the adjustment of rights and increasing the expense and uncertainty of litigation—the localizing the judges when the reasons had recurred requiring rotation of circuits—and various other restrictions upon Legislative action entirely hostile and in no way dependent upon the great provisions that should constitute the organic law and protect the rights of the citizens from unjust or partial legislation—these all demand revision or rejection.

And this, not more to remove the grievances resulting therefrom than to discontinue the blending of ordinary legislation with fundamental principles, and the judicial legislation incident thereto, than which, nothing is more apt to increase the growing disregard of Constitutions and to confuse the people and weaken their reverence for and reliance upon Constitutional safeguards.

I entertain no fears of revolutionary action should a Convention be called. I am sure it would be truly conservative, that it would not weaken, but better define and strengthen every provision that secures the rights of life, liberty, property or home, or that limits the power of excessive taxation, or insures the control of corporations.

On the question of suffrage, its action would, I believe, not only elevate the right, but prove a great restraint upon the commission of crime and fraud upon the revenue; in that it would deprive of the right all persons convicted after its adoption, of perjury, larceny or other infamous crime, and all who fail to contribute in some degree to the support of the government.

Withal, I would have our people show that free from bias of section, of party or race, they can establish a Constitution, consistent with the broadest justice, protection and guarding the rights of all, limiting the exercise of all power injurious to the weak, or detrimental to the minority, yet allowing that elasticity and adaptibility of legislation suited to a progressive civilization.

You perceive that I am for numerous and important amendments to our Constitution, by a Convention to be called by the approaching General Assembly. With my convictions, I unhesitatingly advise prompt and decided action.

Yours truly,

GEO. HOWARD.

JUDGE McKOY'S ADDRESS TO THE NEW HANOVER BAR.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers, at the request of the members of the Bar, the admirable address delivered to them on yesterday by His Honor, Judge McKoy.

At the conclusion of his charge to the Grand Jury Judge McKoy said:

Gentlemen of the Bar: My brethren, to whom I appealed in accepting the nomination for my present position; those to whom I have been attached by the warmest feelings of friendship and interest; those upon whom I now must rely to aid me in becoming a judge worthy of the heritage transmitted through years of toil, high bearing and lofty position, I cannot go farther in the discharge of my duties without saying to you that which will lead you to think that I have not engaged in this responsible duty, taken upon myself this most responsible office, without first apprehending the difficulties of the position, and again appealing to you for your courtesy, your countenance, and your aid in the pressing obligations which I have taken upon myself. The bar of this district have ever been noted for generosity and fair dealing. Learned, prudent and careful, they have ever guarded both the reputation of the bench and the bar. They are both to be afflicted that a foul blot upon the one is but a stain upon the other. As honorable men, loving your profession, I can talk plainly without fear of giving offense. To be cautious should offend no one. Hoping and believing that we meet upon a common ground—viz: Love of our profession and a desire for its advancement—then I know none can or will take offense. In doing this, I would not have you understand that the ideas, or in some instances the language I shall use, are original with me, for in our profession we are too well trained to believe that we can originate in a field so often traversed, and over which minds so much superior to our own have not only traveled, but have jutted by the wayside truths so forcible that the sensible man of the present day must conclude that his time will be best spent in collecting the appropriate ideas of others, matured and deliberated by them in language more concise than he can dare to hope to clothe them. Forensic eloquence may, indeed, and even in practice, be rare; but classic and chaste style are essential to form the elevation at the bar, and the union can make the practice obliging, eloquence secure and permanent. The morals and good manners of the bar long to one another, and we may beg leave to unite them. Without those the gold in form of professional fame can never be obtain d. Indeed, nothing can be accomplished.

[illegible] graced it marks [illegible]
The [illegible] protection [illegible]
The other practices [illegible]
[illegible] unbecoming [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

The best system of forensic ethics or moral philosophy as applied to the legal duties of men, is of divine authority. "Do unto others as you would be done by," that is as soon justly deserve to be done by. Love your neighbor as your equal as yourself, which teaches us the duties we owe to them that in their conduct to us would be unjust. [illegible] you are not to [illegible] your own [illegible] your [illegible] line, but [illegible] notoriety, [illegible] his [illegible] his [illegible] his

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce.

Conservative Mass Meeting in Favor of a Convention.

In response to call a respectable number of the citizens of Craven county assembled, at the Court House, on Tuesday, October [illegible]

[illegible] Reported by his great grandfather from the old country and has been enacted in the Alston family ever since, preserved with the greatest care. First class musicians to whom this magnificent instrument has come have been eager for its purchase, offering as much as five hundred dollars.

The Charlotte Observer says: On Sunday after, the morning services in St. John's Lutheran Church, a meeting of the congregation was held to [illegible] the salary to retain their pastor, Rev. N. Aldrich, who has received a general call to Vanlalia, Ill. It was decided that the advance in salary should be raised in the congregation. Mr. Aldrich determined to accept the charge. He proposes to leave Vandalia in time to arrive [illegible] charge of his church by Sunday in December. He has labored long and faithfully to the congregation here, and in his leaving sustain a loss which they will hard to repair. Our best wishes with Mr. Aldrich to his new field of labor.

ALABAMA.

ARRESTS BY THE VIGILANTS.

LIEUTENANT HESTER.

MOBILE, Oct. 21—Night—Thomas H. Webster, a distinguished lawyer of Livingston, Ala., and a nephew of the late Geo. E. Badger, formerly a U. S. Senator from North Carolina; Jesse Smith, his client, and John [illegible], arrived in Mobile this morning under guard, charged with conspiracy to injure the electric lines. They were arrested during the session of the Circuit Court of Sumter county, some 200 miles from Mobile. Upon their delivery to the U. S. Marshal here they were released on bail to appear before Commissioner [illegible] to-morrow. The warrant was issued by the Commissioner on the affidavit of Lieut. Hester, of the Vigilance service, offering as much as five hundred dollars.

The Charlotte Observer says: On Sunday after, the morning services in St. John's Lutheran Church, a meeting of the congregation was held to [illegible] the salary to retain their pastor, Rev. N. Aldrich, who has received a general call to Vanlalia, Ill. It was decided that the advance in salary should be raised in the congregation. Mr. Aldrich determined to accept the charge. He proposes to leave Vandalia in time to arrive [illegible] charge of his church by Sunday in December. He has labored long and faithfully to the congregation here, and in his leaving sustain a loss which they will hard to repair. Our best wishes with Mr. Aldrich to his new field of labor.

EUROPE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SCORPION OF THE CARLISTS.

THE ARMY GAINING GROUND.

SEVERE GALE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE FRENCH EMPERIAL IN LUCK

LONDON, Oct 21—Noon—A Times special reports that the negotiations for the surrender of the Carlist battalion at Irach. The reported rising in Basque Provinces against Don Carlos failed.

The Carlists burned a factory and [illegible] valued at $100,000 within [illegible] the Republican lines at Bilbao. [illegible] a heavy gale on the [illegible] coast, and the wires are prostrated.

BERLIN, Oct 21—Noon—The legislation [illegible] proposed for Alsace and Lorraine will be merely advisory.

SPEZIA, Italy for Von Arnim is increasing [illegible] account of severe personal treatment and [illegible] ry visits.

LONDON, Oct. 21—Night—The gale [illegible] both coast involves a great [illegible] of shipping, stores and property, [illegible] some loss of life.

The steamship Chin an from Glasgow for Shanghai is ashore. Fourteen of the crew were drowned and 50 are [illegible] the foreign.

PARIS, Oct 21—Night—Monsignor Monbrun, formerly private chaplain to Napoleon the III, is dead. He has bequeathed 150,000 francs to the Prince [illegible] and the same amount to the [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT A ROLLING MILL.

THE BALTIMORE SYNOD IN SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21—Noon.—Boyle, Cade & Bro's rolling mill exploded today demolishing the building. Seventy-two feet of smoke stack fell by which two persons were fatally and three seriously hurt. Several hundred persons are temporarily unemployed.

One hundred delegates are attending the Baltimore Synod, embracing the Presbyteries of Maryland, Virginia, [illegible] and West Virginia, with Dr. [illegible] Moderator.

GOTHAM.

THE CALENDER OF CRIME.

NEW YORK, October 21—Noon—The friends of the New Orleans correspondent of the New York Republic are somewhat apprehensive about his scalp.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Night—The papers in the case of Bishop Seymour, are lost. The sexton thinks that they were mislaid.

The Bishops' private session continued until 5 o'clock.

John Campbell and Moses Dedman ordered, who waylaid Francis McNabb, and robbed him of fifty cents, pleaded guilty to an attempt at highway robbery, in the Court of General Sessions to-day, and were each sentenced to ten years in States prison at hard labor.

James Horn alias Charles Williams, was sentenced to 20 years in States prison to-day, for highway robbery.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE COTTON TAX IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Night—The Supreme Court to-morrow hears arguments upon the Constitutionality of the cotton tax levied by the treasury regulations. Questions involving the right of States to regulate railroad fares will be advanced.

STATE NEWS.

The Robesonian says: Mr. A. W. Fuller, of our town, has placed upon our table a potato which weighs five pounds. It came from Fayetteville, and was sent by Mr. Wm. Overby.

The Charlotte Observer says: Additional passenger engines on the Air Line Railroad are being converted into coal burners. The burning of coal will obviate the frequent stoppages for fuel which are now unavoidable, and it is said that hours will be saved in the schedule between Charlotte and Atlanta.

The Hallsboro Recorder says: Three [illegible] in succession but were [illegible] finishing touches to the same [illegible] among the things that were. The farmers are taking advantages of the fine weather to put in wheat, and we are glad to learn are taking more than usual pains in putting it in proper shape.

The Raleigh News says: On Monday night a colored man by the name of Hunter, living opposite the [illegible] works, on Harrin's Street, [illegible] some words with a quart bottle of whiskey [illegible] morning, he [illegible] the effects of age, obtained [illegible] and drank of [illegible] a half pint of [illegible] the bottle [illegible] from its mouth. The result was the [illegible] died with a spasm in a few minutes.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: In [illegible] that work one of the most [illegible] articles on exhibition, which [illegible] curiously viewed by thousands, [illegible] case that contained a violin [illegible] and fourteen years old, [illegible] by Dr. Jas. W. Alston, of [illegible], formerly of Warren county. [illegible] Imported by his great grandfather from the old country and [illegible] has been enacted in the Alston family ever since, preserved with the greatest care. First class musicians to whom this magnificent instrument has come have been eager for its purchase, offering as much as five hundred dollars.

The Charlotte Observer says: On Sunday after, the morning services in St. John's Lutheran Church, a meeting of the congregation was held to [illegible] the salary to retain their pastor, Rev. N. Aldrich, who has received a general call to Vanlalia, Ill. It was decided that the advance in salary should be raised in the congregation. Mr. Aldrich determined to accept the charge. He proposes to leave Vandalia in time to arrive [illegible] charge of his church by Sunday in December. He has labored long and faithfully to the congregation here, and in his leaving sustain a loss which they will hard to repair. Our best wishes with Mr. Aldrich to his new field of labor.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

AND

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N.C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874.

THE ELECTIONS

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO AND INDIANA!

The Buck Eye State gives us 20,000 Majority!

INDIANA BACKS HER UP WITH 15,000.

Say Nothing to Hiram and don't tell Anybody in Chattanooga about it.

THE TIDAL WAVE THAT IS TO CLEAN THE STABLES.

AH! LOUISIANA! LOUISIANA!!

THE NEWS GETS BETTER AND BETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16—Noon.—From the best estimates made, the Legislature will stand as follows: Senators holding over, Republicans, 16; Democrats, 8; elected, Republicans, 8; Democrats, 12; Independents, 3; Doubtful, 3. House, Democrats, 51; Republicans, 40; Independents, 9. Later official returns change the result in the 1st, 8th and 9th districts. In the 1st, B. C. Fuller, Democrat, is elected by 400 majority. In the 8th district Morton C. Hunter, Republican, is re-elected by 193 majority. In the 9th district, F. J. Cason, Republican, has 361 majority. In the 7th, Indianapolis district, Frank Landers, Democrat, has a majority of 565. The delegation will stand 8 Democrats to 5 Republicans. The Democrats gain 5 members. The official vote in 27 counties gives the Democrats a net gain on the State ticket as compared with the vote for Governor in 1872, of 4,753. The majority in the State will reach 15,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16—Noon.—At the Democratic headquarters up to 11 o'clock, p. m., official and unofficial returns have been received from 78 counties which show a net Democratic gain over last year of 17,012. This leaves 10 counties yet to hear from. Granting that these counties have given the same majorities as last year, the Democratic majority in the State will be about 18,000. It is thought, however, that the official returns will swell the majority to 20,000.

WHEELING, October 16—Noon.—The returns indicate the election of Wilson, Democrat, in the 1st district by 100 majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Noon.—The Democrats claim the 3d Iowa district, by 19 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct 17—Noon.—The Democratic majority will reach 18,000. The Senate stands: Democrats 23, Republicans 24, Independents 3. The House Democrats 52, Republicans 37, Independents 11.

WASHINGTON, October 17—Noon.—West Virginia sends a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct 17—Noon.—The Constitution and State ticket has been carried by 75,000 majority.

EUROPE.

ANOTHER SCION OF ROYALTY.

MORE DEFEATS FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Noon—The Duchess of Edinburg has "boomed" safely.

SANTANDER, Oct. 15—Noon—It is reported that the Carlist's magazine at Artega has exploded.

Several bands of Carlists have recently been defeated and pursued by the Republicans, with an aggregate loss to the Insurgents of 50 killed.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Night—The Empress of Russia has arrived in this country and is now at Buckingham Palace.

There is an objection to giving the race for the middle park plate to Plebion, because of the alleged foul riding having been overruled by the stewards of the meeting.

LONDON, Oct 16—Noon—A special dispatch says: Reliable information respecting the compensation paid to England by the Madrid Government shows that it amounts in total to $75,000; of this $40,000 was paid as satisfaction for the British sufferers in the butchery. The remaining $35,000 went to cover other outstanding claims against Spain. The present Government of Spain was not recognized by England until the right of all claims had been admitted.

Captain Symonds, wife and daughter were drowned by the collision with the American ship Kingsbridge in the English Channel.

The annexation of the Fiji Island to the British Empire has been formally announced.

PARIS, Oct 16—Noon—The report that Thiers had been captured by the Italian brigands is discredited.

PARIS, Oct. 16—Night—The Brigands did not get Thiers.

MADRID, October 16—Night—Don Carlos is at Torloso. There are reports of the defeat of the Carlist bands, and offers of surrender continue.

GOTHAM.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Night.—A private cable dispatch from Montevideo announces that Avellenado has been installed president of the Argentine Republic. The Argentine government seizes all telegrams arriving at Buenos Ayres.

It has been definitely ascertained, from a reliable source, that the Rev. Dr. E. R. Wells was confirmed as Bishop of Wisconsin in secret session of the Episcopal Convention yesterday. In to-day's session Wm. Wilch, of Philadelphia, said that according to instructions he had procured a list of disconsents in New York and Brooklyn and vicinity, which he handed to the secretary. The following messages were received from the House of Bishops: Message No. 15—The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that this House concurs in the action of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in increasing the number of the joint committee on prayer-book, and reports as the committee on the part of the House of Bishops the Bishops of Ohio and Virginia, adding to it the Bishop of Central New York. The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, House, clerical and lay deputies concurring, that Canon 13 of Title 1, be amended by changing the words "missionary jurisdiction" wherever they occur into the words "missionary district".

Message No. 17.—The House of Bishops informs the clerical and lay deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, House, clerical and lay deputies concurring, that section 2 of Canon 11 of Title 2, be amended by substituting in the place of the words "any five Bishops of this Church" the words "five senior Bishops of this Church", and that section be further amended by amending the words "provided that if the Bishop applying be one of the five, the Bishop next in seniority shall be counted in his place." The messages were referred to the Committee on Canons.

The House deputies then went into secret session over the confirmation of Bishop Seymour, of Illinois.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, the following officers were elected: President, William Orton; Vice Presidents, O. B. Connell, Augustus Schell, Geo. H. Munford, Norvin Green, Harrison Durkee; Executive Committee, Wm. Orton, Jos. H. Bank, Alonzo B. Connell, Harrison Durkee, Norvin Green, Joseph Harker, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, W. K. Thorn, C Vanderbilt, Frank Work.

Burglars entered the residence of Commodore Wm. Voorhis at Nyack, on Tuesday night, and among other things carried off was the famous Ashbury cup, besides several other prizes obtained in yacht races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Night.—The House of Bishops have confirmed Dr. Wells as Bishop of Minnesota. They are still discussing Bishop Seymour.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Noon.—Conkling and Willis were nominated last night by the Tammany Congressional Convention, for the 8th and 11th districts, respectively. They are liberal Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Night—A letter from Havana reports a million dollar defalcation in the custom house.

The Episcopal Congress is in secret session. Rev. Dr. Montgomery, formerly of Philadelphia, dropped dead in the Congress. Missionary delegates were admitted to the secret session.

The Grand Jury in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Brooklyn, brought, in an indictment against Demas Barnes, for libel, for the publication in his paper of an article intimating that improper relations had existed between Mrs. Henry C. Bowen and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. By consent, the case was transferred to the Brooklyn City Court, for a hearing at the next term.

Writs of issue were received to-day on the Counsel of Henry Ward Beecher, in the Tilton libel suit. The case will be placed on the November calendar.

GEORGIA.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS BEFORE AN AUGUSTA AUDIENCE.

THE OLD BOURBON FAVORS A THIRD TERM.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 15—Night.—Hon. A. H. Stephens addressed the citizens of Augusta and spoke for about two hours and a half and reviewed the history of the government from its foundation to the present time, showing that the great struggle has always been between Centralism and Constitutionalism; that the passage of the civil rights bills would work great evil and destroy the public school system in the South. He referred to President Grant, and said that he would do him justice, that he had done his duty. As to the third term he had no objection to that, *per se*. He saw no reason why a President, who executed the laws faithfully, should not be elected for that term, if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question and saw no sense in abusing President Grant for his action in that affair. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic and advised his hearers to obey the laws, to suppress lawlessness and to be true to the Constitution and to the Union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and had great faith in the triumph of those principles. Mr. Stephens had an immense audience and spoke with clearness and vigor exhibiting no signs of weariness.

ALABAMA.

MORE EXPOSURES BY THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PENSACOLIANS REMOVED.

ONE OF HOLDEN'S HOUNDS ON THE SMELL IN SUMTER COUNTY.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS OF CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Noon.—The Tribune correspondent who was sent to Alabama to investigate the question of outrages that were stated in a letter from Livingston, Sumter county, on the 8th inst., says: "I must not close this letter without calling attention once more to the fact that a great majority of the reports received by the Attorney General from this State and given to correspondents at Washington are either wholly without foundation or monstrously exaggerated."

MONTGOMERY, October 15—Night—There has been frost all over the State. The blockade here against the Pensacola bar has been removed, all fear of the yellow fever being at an end.

Busteed's resignation will disappoint witnesses, attorneys and other parties, unless the vacancy is filled soon, as terms of Court were announced for this month in Huntsville, and next month here.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 17—Night—Col. Thos. B. Wetmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Sumter county and a distinguished lawyer and prominent citizen of Alabama, was arrested at Livingston to-day, on the charge of conspiracy to injure the detective Hester. A Democratic meeting had been advertised, and as it was about to assemble this arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting that the citizens of Sumter county have attempted to hold since the detective Hester took control of that county about three weeks ago. There are two U. S. Commissioners, both Republicans, in Livingston, but Col. Wetmore is to be carried one hundred and fifty miles to Mobile to be tried before Commissioner Gillette. Detective Hester has had the Sheriff's posse, of about fifty men, arrested for quelling a negro riot in Sumter, and arrests are still being made.

CANADA.

SESSION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

OTTAWA, October 16—Noon—Albert Pike attends the Priory of Knight Templars now in session here. A communication was read from the Knights of New Orleans requesting the Canadian Knights to attend the Grand Priory to be held in New Orleans in September next. A letter from the Prince of Wales was read and one from the Duke of Leinster, Grand Prior of Ireland.

GOTHAM.

INFORMAL VOTE ON BISHOP SEYMOUR'S CONFIRMATION.

NEW YORK, October 17—Noon.—After some preliminary action, test votes upon Bishop Seymour's confirmation were taken, and stand 40 for, and 10 against.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Night.—The Episcopal Convention was in secret session to-day.

From the New York Times.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Comments of the New York Press.

The victory for the Democratic party in the State of Ohio is a substantial one. That gained in Indiana is not less so. The result of the other States indicates no change of special importance in the political sentiment of their people.

[From the New York World.]

The latest news from Ohio and Indiana adds emphasis to the words of cheer wherewith we yesterday hailed the dawn of a better day for the Democracy and for the country. The people of those great and populous States have spoken their disapproval of the principles and the practices of the Republican party in tones which it is impossible to misunderstand or to misinterpret. These happy results were neither unexpected nor unpredicted. They have been eagerly expected by the millions who are weary of corruption and incompetence in the Government of the nation, weary of taxes which impoverish the people and enrich not the Government, weary of war and appeals to the memories and apprehensions of war. They have been predicted by the mad and lawless excesses of the Republican party, and by the condemnation which, beginning with New Hampshire and Connecticut, has been pronounced by one State and another almost every month of the present year.

From the New York Tribune.

It would be a mistake to regard the October elections as indicating a revival of the Bourbon Democracy. The people have not made up their minds to restore power to an organization whose last President was Buchanan, and whose last statesman was Tweed. Many hope that a new and better Democracy is arising; but it was not even this which achieved the triumphs of Tuesday.

Every Administration loses before the people in the middle of its term. There were special reasons why this one should. The dissatisfaction, even among the more zealous Republicans, has been continuously increasing for now nearly eighteen months. Credit Mobilier was hardly out of the way till the Salary Grab came. Then Jayne and Sanborn made their appearance. Simmons followed promptly, and after him came Kellogg and Carpenter. A multitude of other and almost equally exasperating occurrences have increased the discontent.

Then party ties have been growing looser for a year or two. Men have learned to bolt easily, and to accept unsatisfactory causes nominations with very ill grace.

The panic has been followed by hard times. Furnaces have been blown out. Manufactories have stopped. Wages have fallen. Thousands of laborers can find no work at any wages. It always happens that such a condition makes heavily against the party in power. Some think the government directly responsible for their misfortunes; all think that something is wrong and they want a change.

Local causes have swelled the Administration disasters. The temperance crusade aroused an unusual feeling, and the adoption of a prohibitory plank in the Republican platform in Ohio cost them far more in the cities than they gained in the country.

But however exactly the result in each case may be traced to some local cause, the important fact remains that the effect is national. Fifteen to ten thousand voters stronger to-day in New York by reason of Tuesday's work as this West, and the politicians may as well face that fact into and stop frequent calculations.

From the New York Herald.

The successes in Ohio and Indiana ought to be an instructive lesson to the Republicans, and they throw valuable light on the present tendencies of our politics. The first point to which we call attention is that those elections demonstrate the enduring vitality of the Democratic party. Such success as it has won in these important States has been gained without any alliance or coalition, in a straight, square fight with the supporters of the administration. It is not a Liberal Republican triumph, as Mr. Greeley's election would have been in 1872; it is not a triumph of the farmers' movement, which at one time seemed formidable in the West; it is a Democratic triumph, pure and simple, and it warrants the expectation that the minor side currents of our politics will be absorbed in one or the other of the two great streams. According to present appearances everything is tending to a grand struggle in the next Presidential election between the two regular parties, with no side movements of any importance. The dissatisfied Republicans, who leave for several years shrunk from joining the Democracy, and have been contending that a disbandment of the Democratic party was the indispensable prerequisite of forming and consolidating a powerful opposition, must see now that there is nothing to be hoped in that direction. Republicans who have become alienated from the administration are reduced to the alternative of joining the Democrats or retiring from active politics. There will be no considerable third party; there will be no coalition like that of 1872; there will, as time moves on, be little of the squeamishness which has for the last three years held the Republican opponents of Gen. Grant aloof from the Democratic organization. The only important parties in the immediate future will be the Republican and the Democratic.

American Architects in Convention

It is a good sign to see the members of the Architects' Institute endeavoring to call public attention to the state of the Building laws. One of the great sources of danger to our cities arises from the ignorance of the men who erect our buildings, public and private, and this evil will never be cured until the supervision of all buildings in the course of erection is given to properly qualified architects. In Europe this plan is found to prevent fraud, as well as to secure the use of proper materials and the execution of work in a sound and lasting manner. This is just what we want in America, and if the American architect can induce the State governments to pass proper building laws they will have rendered a great service to the public. It is to be regretted that they do not bring before the public more clearly and more frequently the abuses of the present building laws, with which they are so competent to deal.

The Coming Legal Fray.

The Brooklyn Argus says: The array of counsel in the Tilton case will be unusually large. Roscoe Conkling has accepted a retainer and will sum up the case. William M. Evarts, B. F. Tracy, John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and T. S. Sherman will assist Mr. Conkling. The list of Mr. Tilton's counsel is said not to be complete. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and David Dudley Field are mentioned. Mr. Moulton has secured Judge Fullerton, although Gen. Butler will take the lead in the case and personally appear. Mr. Beach will most likely appear also. A motion will be made for change of venue. This is a matter in the discretion of the court. A motion will be made for a certiorari to carry the case before the Supreme Court. This, we believe, is a motion of right, and an effort will then be made to remove the case to Albany or Westchester. It is thought the trial will take place in a fortnight, and probably last three or four weeks.

An astrologist of Utah has prophesied that Brigham Young will die on the seventh hour of the seventh day of December, of apoplexy. And further, that he will be buried in a California red-wood coffin, devoid of all embellishment, plain and unvarnished.

From the Wadesboro Herald.

Attila—The Hun.

Of such a man I once read, Mr. Editor! and the modern counterpart, the ideal embodiment, the faithful representative of such a man many of us have seen and will ever remember! Indeed so striking the resemblance, so unmistakable the similarity between him of ancient and him of later days, that the doctrine of transubstantiation seems almost established thereby! Murder, rape, arson, pillage, death, destruction, ruin and devastation marked the path of both. That nature was not convulsed, that earth did not tremble, that heaven did not become darkened and hell turn pale, while man shuddered in nameless terror; while angels wept and demons gibbered and shrieked in affrighted glee—these are among the inscrutable wonders!

But these things have passed—the pall of death and dismay which overspread our fair land has been partially lifted and—what do we see?

Read:

"Just at this time, as Grant declines in power and popularity, Sherman seems to be in the ascendant.

* * * * * * * *

Sherman made war on the South in a manner almost beyond condonation; but he excused himself on the plea that war was a bad business anyhow, and the more terribly it was waged the sooner it would be over.

* * * * * * * *

The Southern people, ever chivalrous * * may even find it in their hearts to accord, as a bridal present, FULL AND FREE FORGIVENESS OF MANY WRONGS INFLICTED BY HER FATHER."

This is what one Southern paper, in noticing the recent marriage of a young lady in Washinton, says, and what others, if not with approval, at least without dissent, copy!

Oh! has it come to this? Dead, dead, forever, oh "Land of the Sun!"—oh beloved South! thy memories of the past—thy pristine glory! No more for aye shall thy manhood, thy chivalry assert themselves!

Have thy heroes died in vain? Hast thou no token in thy graves at every step of the bloody destroyer's march? in thy innocent men murdered, in thy chaste daughters debauched, in thy helpless infants slain, in thy temples profaned—to cause the spirit which erstwhile animated thee to cry aloud at such outrage as this? Alas! alas! words of praise and forgiveness from Southern lips for Sherman!

I may be wrong—if so, God forgive me! But, "Sunk be my home in embers red"—shame and infamy mark me and mine through all time, if by word or act or thought I ever "forgive" or encourage others to "forgive" the villainous extraordinary and murderer Sherman!

S. ENFN.

October 15, 1874.

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